

## Why Tobacco Use Prevention?

- Tobacco use is at epidemic proportions in Montana (Year): adults (smoke 18%, spit [men] 13%, 2005); HS youth (smoke 17%, spit [boys] 15%, 2005)
- 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of preventable death in Montana
- SIDS, Premature Births and many other health problems Causes heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic respiratory disease,
- work and medical care utilization Causes poor health status leading to increased absenteeism from
- \$277 m, Productivity loss \$294 m, Medicaid costs \$67 m, Resident's state/federal tax burden \$559 per household) Smoking-related Economic Impacts for Montana (Health care costs

### What works to prevent tobacco use?

- elements: Comprehensive programs that include the following
- Community-based Programs
- Youth Programs (College Programs)
- Public Education and Awareness (Advertising)
- Cessation Programs (Quit Line etc)
- Enforcement
- Chronic Disease Programs
- Surveillance and Evaluation
- Administration and Management
- Effective Clean Indoor Air Laws
- Increase the unit price for tobacco products



- Current funding (Fiscal Year 07):
- \$7.9 m state special revenue & CDC
- \$60,000 GF for pilot cessation project
- Staff:
- Section and Program Managers
- Four Health Educators
- One epidemiologist
- 55 Contractors

### Community-based Programs

- Funding to support community-based programs in 41 counties, 8 tribes, and 4 urban Indian centers (covers 85% of population).
- Activities:
- Preventing initiation of tobacco use in youth
- Promoting quitting in youth and adults
- Eliminating exposure to second hand smoke
- Examples of successful work:
- Lake County supporting businesses to help them come into compliance with the CIAA
- Park County assisted hospital to develop tobacco free campus policy
- youth at Pine Hills Custer County - support prevention and cessation of spit tobacco of incarcerated
- and county fair Roosevelt County - coordinate spit tobacco education at Wild Horse Stampede
- about tobacco use and pregnancy Flathead County – collaborated with WIC and MIAMI to educate pregnant women

#### Youth Programs:

- Youth Empowerment Initiative:
- education 140 Montana youth (50 communities) participated in the kickoff Teen Summit to increase their skills in media literacy, advocacy and peer-
- reACT! Against Corporate Tobacco was created by teens at the summit
- Participants are using skills developed at the summit to implement tobacco prevention efforts in their local communities
- Office of Public Instruction:
- Provided 25 grants to local school districts for tobacco prevention efforts
- Addictive and Mental Disorders Division
- Provided funding for 17 counties to conduct tobacco prevention training, media literacy and counter advertising
- Big Brothers and Big Sisters
- Support mentors for 99 "Littles"
- Training for staff, volunteers, & youth on tobacco prevention

### College & University Programs

- Contract with The BACCHUS Network to assist colleges in implementing tobacco prevention and cessation on campus
- Salish Kootenai College, University of Montana, Montana State University Bozeman & Billings

#### – Activities:

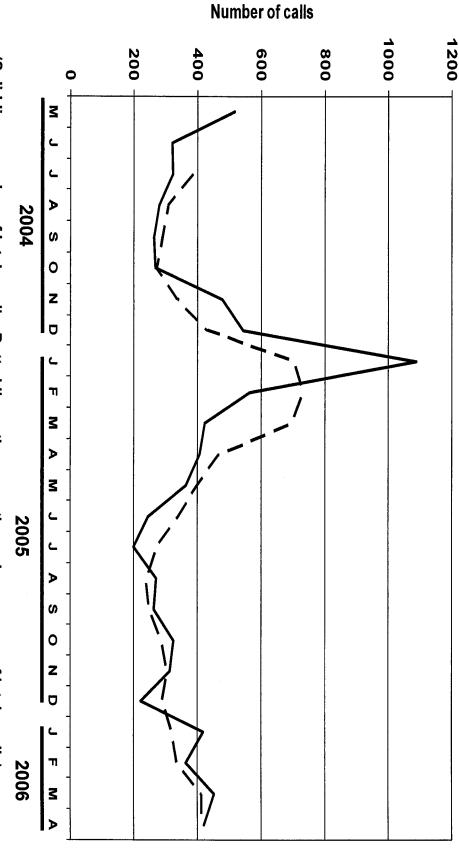
- Establishment of campus advisory groups
- Develop and implement strategic plan based on data from baseline assessment of campus policies and student attitudes
- Provide support for cessation, peer-education, policy development, and tobacco prevention education

- Montana Tobacco Quit Line (866-485-QUIT)
- Contract with National Jewish Medical & Research Center to provide Quit Line services
- Education materials for tobacco users & family/friends
- One time counseling intervention
- Multi-session counseling and free NRT
- Fax referral program
- Conduct follow-up to assess quit rates (program exit, 3 & 6 months)
- Health Care Provider Education
- Contract with a physician to conduct provider CME on state-of-the-art cessation practices
- Promoting utilization and referral to the Quit Line

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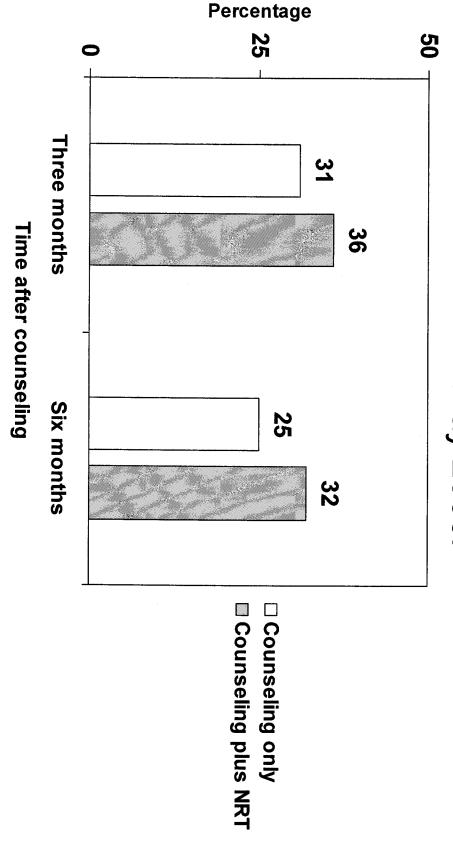
- American Indian cessation pilot project
- Develop and implement local peer-cessation program
- One proposal submitted by Chippewa Cree Tribes Rocky Boy Reservation
- Pilot project being conducted July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007.
- Goal recruit tobacco users interested in quitting and provide one-on-one counseling by a trained peer counselor
- Outcomes assess self-reported cessation rates upon completion

Montana Tobacco Quit Line, May 2004 through Figure. Monthly number of intake calls to the April 2006.

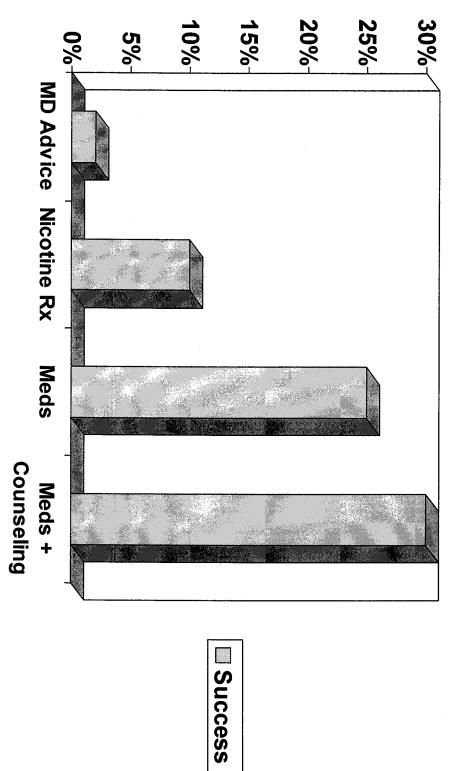


(Solid line – number of intake calls; Dotted line – three month moving average of intake calls).

Figure. Cessation rates among callers participating in the counseling program who did or did not receive nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), May 2006.



### Treatment Success Rates



■ Success Rate

- Public education and awareness
- Implemented statewide education & awareness campaigns:
- Support the Clean Indoor Air Act
- Increase awareness of the harmful effects of secondhand smoke
- Promote tobacco cessation and utilization of the Montana Tobacco Quit Line
- Internet and out-of-state purchasing of tobacco products
- Community education campaigns
- Red Ribbon Week
- Great American Smoke out
- Through with Chew Week
- Kick Butts Day

- Training and technical assistance
- Contract with the University of Montana Training and Technical Center
- Provided conferences and workshops to support community-based programs
- Support statewide youth empowerment initiative
- Program outreach communication and public relations
- TA for State program (e.g., Spit tobacco initiative)

### Surveillance and evaluation

- Established comprehensive surveillance system to monitor progress
- Published & disseminated multiple surveillance reports

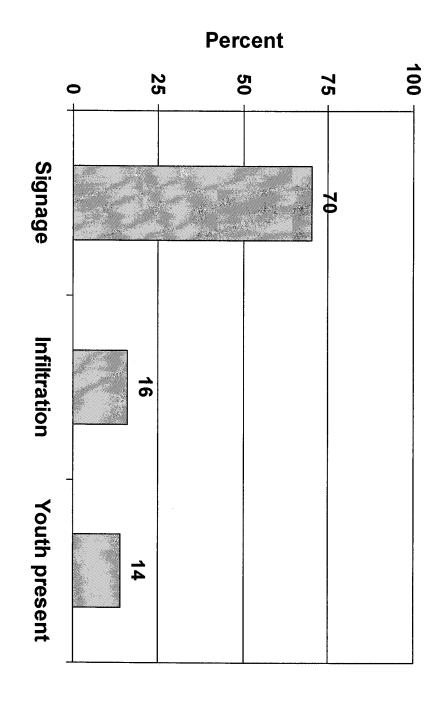
### Counter Advertising

- on Montana marketing Tobacco Industry spends \$49.9 M per year
- adolescent tobacco use advertising campaign actually increases The Phillip Morris "it is an adult choice"
- Counter Advertising Works
- "Edgy Ads" very effective
- Important to Counter TI spending
- MTUPP is 20% of the TI budget
- We all use advertising because it works

#### Enforcement

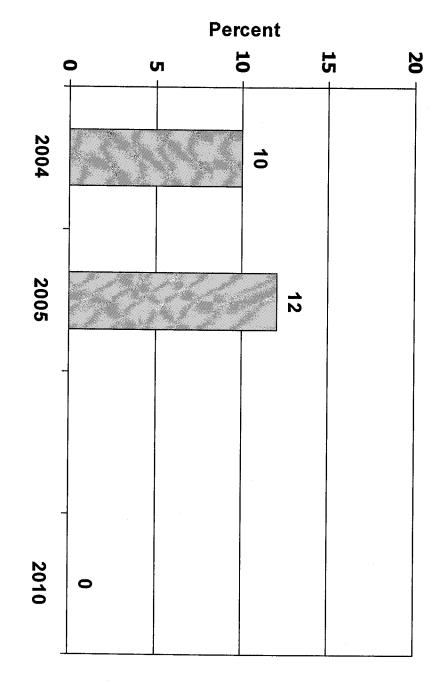
- Montana Clean Indoor Air Act
- Established rules for the law (Oct 05)
- Providing TA to business & schools regarding compliance (e.g., hotline, educational materials, signage)
- Conducting ongoing public education campaigns to increase community awareness
- Departments of Revenue and Justice
- Enforcing the Master Settlement Agreement & tobacco tax (e.g., internet and out-of-state sales)
- Support CIAA by conducting inspections of bars & casinos for compliance

Figure. Type of infractions to the Montana CIAA identified by inspections in bars, February to December 2006.



670 establishments inspected (Mar – Dec 2006), 73 with infraction (11%)

Figure. Percent of Montana adults reporting exposure to secondhand smoke at their workplace, 2004-2005 & 2010.

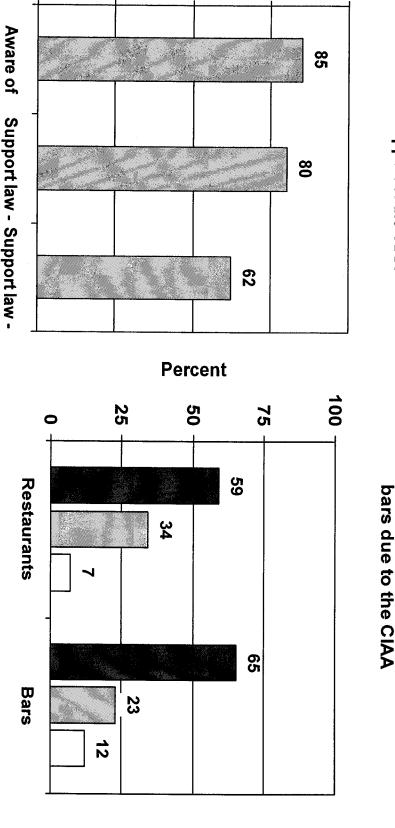


#### Figure. Awareness and support of the Montana CIAA and changes in patronage of restaurants and bars due to the CIAA, Montana, 2005.



Change in patronage of restaurants and

100



Percent

50

75

25

Adult Tobacco Survey. 2005

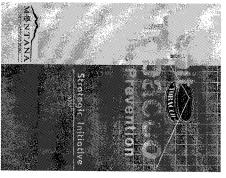
CIAA

restaurants

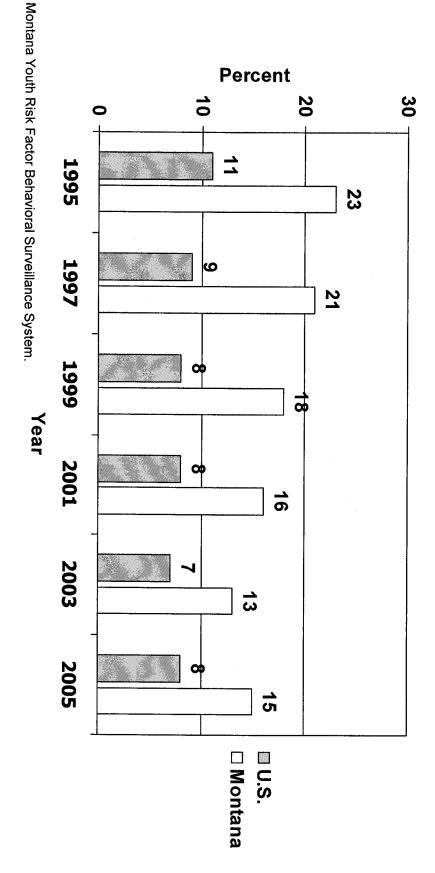
bars/casinos

■ No change 💷 More often 🗆 Less often

- Spit tobacco prevention plan
- Convened a statewide group to develop a & cessation consensus plan for spit tobacco prevention
- Request funding to implement this plan in FY 08



### Figure. Prevalence of spit tobacco use among high school students, Montana & U.S., 1995 to 2005



Implement spit tobacco prevention strategic plan

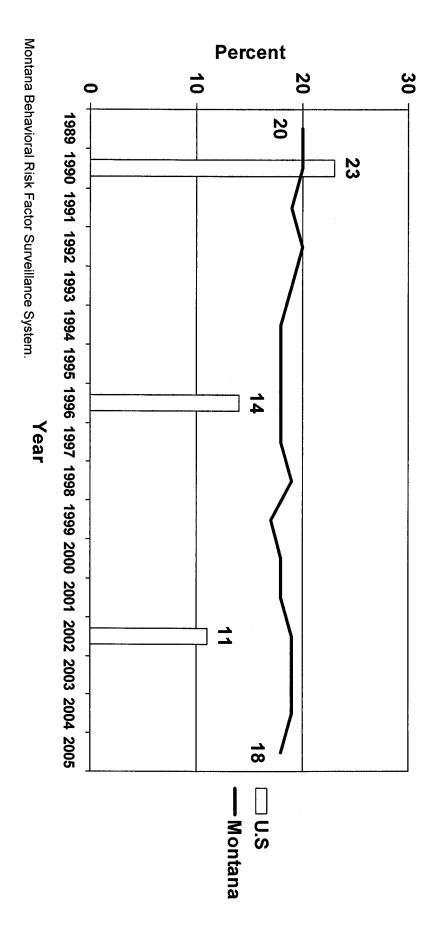
#### 2010 Outcomes from Implementing a Comprehensive Program

Decrease	From (yr) — To	Current (2006)
	%	%
Youth smoking	38 (1997) to 16	17
prevalence		
Adult smoking	19 (2000) to 12	18
prevalence		
Youth spit tobacco	21 (1997) to <1	15
prevalence		
Smoking in	19 (2000) to 12	18
pregnancy		

### Gaps to Address in FY 2008

- Fund & implement community-based counties tobacco prevention programs in remaining
- Glacier, Granite, Jefferson, Broadwater, Fallon, Carter Valley, Garfield, McCone, Prairie, Wibaux, Meagher, Madison, Sweetgrass, Bighorn,

### Figure. Prevalence of smoking during pregnancy, Montana & U.S.



Need for prevention activities addressing tobacco use in pregnancy

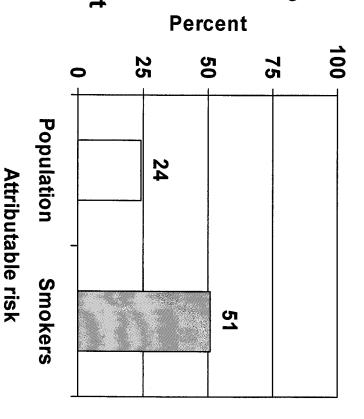
### Increased Funding

- Reach all counties in Montana
- 1 in 6 Montanans live in areas not currently served by MTUPP
- Special efforts in special populations
- Native Americans, Pregnant Women, Spit tobacco Use
- CDC minimum is \$9.6 M and with the minimum extra dollars we will just reach the

#### Figure. Association between SIDS and tobacco use during pregnancy, Montana, 1989-2003.

Risk of SIDS among Montana newborns, 1989-2003

- Linked birth and death records to assess relationship between tobacco use in pregnancy and SIDS
- 209 deaths between 1989 and 2003
- Tobacco use was to strongest modifiable risk factor associated with SIDS



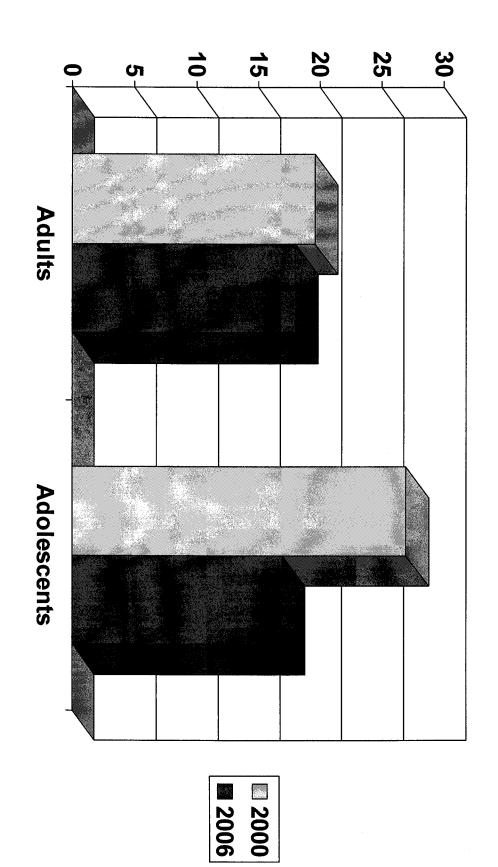


Figure. Sales of Cigarette tax stamps, Montana, 2002 to May 2006.

